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U.S. DISTRICT COURT
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff, : HON.

-v- : Civil Action No. 04-115 (JWB)

ANTONIO PIRES DE ALMEIDA;

TURIST-CAMBIO VIAGENS E TURISMO
LTDA;

KESTEN DEVELOPMENT CORP.;
and

ROSELI CIOLFI,

Defendants. :

The United States of America, acting by and through its attorney Christopher J. Christie, United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey (Peter W. Gaeta, Assistant United States Attorney, and Stefan D. Cassella, Deputy Chief, Asset Forfeiture Money Laundering Section, United States Department of Justice, appearing), files this complaint for a civil penalty pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(b), and states as follows:

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has jurisdiction of this case pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section, 1956(b) and under the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Sections 1331 and 1345.

2. Venue lies in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey under the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 1391.

II. PARTIES

3. Antonio Pires de Almeida ("Pires") is a foreign national residing in Brazil. At least since the 1990's, Pires has been involved in money laundering activities in the United States through the use of various corporate entities including Turist-Cambio Viagens e Turismo Ltda. ("Turist-Cambio"), Kesten Development Corp. and others. Pires is currently under indictment in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey for alleged violations of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956. See United States v. de Almeida, et al., Docket No. 2:01-cr-00161 (JWB).

4. Roseli Ciolfi is an unindicted co-conspirator in the criminal case who facilitates the money laundering activities of Pires at his direction through Turist-Cambio, Kesten Development Corporation and other shell corporations. Both Pires and Ciolfi have been absent from the United States for at least several years.

5. Turist-Cambio is a foreign corporation, incorporated under the laws of the Federative Republic of Brazil. Kesten Development Corp. is a foreign corporation, incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands. Pires is a duly appointed representative of Turist-

Cambio who exercises dominion and control over all accounts used and maintained by Turist-Cambio, Kesten and other entities involved with his illegal activities.

III. BACKGROUND ON MONEY LAUNDERING AND THE BLACK MARKET

6. Money laundering is the process of converting the proceeds of an unlawful act into another form so that the money can be used to continue the unlawful activity, or so that it can be concealed from law enforcement authorities. Drug traffickers need to launder their money because their activities generate large sums of currency that must be converted into a more useable form, because they need to exchange the currency for local currency to finance their operations abroad, and because they want to conceal their assets from law enforcement.

7. To launder their money, drug traffickers typically engage the services of professional currency exchange brokers ("money exchangers") who accept delivery of the drug proceeds from the drug trafficker, pay the drug trafficker in local currency in his home country, and then sell the drug money on the "Black Market" to customers who need or desire to acquire U.S. dollars. Money exchangers who participate in this process are fully aware that they are buying and selling drug proceeds and that their services serve to facilitate the drug trafficking operation. The money exchangers, however, are generally independent of the drug trafficking operation and are engaged in the business of buying and selling currency for profit.

8. The "Black Market" is a community of money exchangers operating outside of the official banking system in Central and South American countries. These money exchangers acquire drug proceeds from drug traffickers, smuggle the money out of the United States, and

then sell it to their customers. In doing so, the money exchangers typically use legitimate money exchange businesses as a cover for their money laundering activity.

9. In a typical money laundering scheme, a person in the drug trafficker's organization responsible for money management will deliver a quantity of U.S. currency to the U.S. based agent of a foreign money exchanger. This is arranged via a system of using pagers, pay telephones, and cellular telephones, frequently using coded communication. Once the money is delivered, it is responsibility of the money exchanger to pay the drug trafficker in local currency in the foreign country, to smuggle or otherwise transport the U.S. currency out of the United States, and to convert the U.S. currency into a form – such as checks or bank deposits in the United States – that can be sold to the money exchanger's customers on the Black Market.

10. Money exchangers use many different means to transport currency out of the United States, and many different means of selling the currency to Black Market customers. Among other things, they may convert the currency to cashiers checks, money orders, travelers checks or other monetary instruments that are then sold directly to customers in the foreign country or are repatriated to the United States and deposited into a U.S. bank account and distributed from there by means of wire transfers to Black Market customers. As part of this process, money exchangers frequently exchange dollars with other foreign money exchangers.

IV. FACTS OF THE CASE

11. Pires is a money exchanger with a large money exchange business based in Brazil. Throughout the latter part of the 1990's, he used various bank accounts in the United States to launder millions of dollars in narcotics proceeds that he acquired directly and indirectly from drug trafficking organizations and to sell those proceeds to customers on the Black Market. Such

money laundering activity is in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1956(a)(1), 1956(a)(2) and 1957.

12. Evidence establishing Pires and Ciolfi's money laundering activities through Turist-Cambio and other entities maybe may be summarized as follows:

A. The Glikas Organization

13. In the course of numerous investigations in the New York City/New Jersey metropolitan area, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has determined that one Ernesto Ceballos (hereinafter "Ceballos") is the leader of a major drug organization responsible for distributing thousands of kilograms of cocaine into the United States from South America. Ceballos operates his sophisticated drug operation from South America and employed workers in the New York metropolitan area who were responsible for receiving narcotics from Ceballos and arranging for the transportation of narcotics proceeds out of the United States back to South America.

14. Ceballos was indicted for drug trafficking offenses in 1992 in the People v. Luis Barrera, CT92-0102 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., 1992), for his distribution of multi-kilogram amounts of cocaine. He remains a fugitive on this indictment and continues to run his drug operation from Colombia. He is responsible for the importation of more than 15,000 kilograms of cocaine per year.

15. The DEA investigations also determined that one Marcos Glikas (hereinafter "Glikas"), a money exchanger in Sao Paulo, Brazil, was laundering money for the Ceballos organization and other drug traffickers through the Black Market Exchange. Glikas operated a business known as Miratur which employed, among others, the following individuals: Tania

Schahanof, a/k/a "Ana" (hereinafter "Schahanof"), Alberto Kern, (hereinafter "Kern") and Ricardo Amaral a/k/a "Magro" (hereinafter "Amaral"). The investigation showed that these individuals were responsible for picking up the drug proceeds from stash houses in New York and New Jersey, arranging for the transportation of the money via couriers, smuggling the money out of the United States, and, ultimately, repatriating the money in other forms such as bundles of personal checks into the bank accounts maintained by Pires, Raoul Srour, Antonio Claramunt¹ and other money exchangers in the United States in furtherance of their money laundering activity.

16. The money laundering operation operated on an enormous scale. Schahanof's function was to come to the United States to manage and receive narcotics proceeds from various individuals. Upon receiving the funds, Schahanof would verify the amount and contact Glikas who would then have couriers travel from Brazil to the United States to meet with Schahanof, who in turn was instructed to turn over the proceeds to the couriers for delivery back to Brazil. Schahanof was in effect the "stash manager" for the money laundering organization. Investigation by the DEA revealed that on average Schahanof would receive two deliveries per day from various drug organizations totaling approximately \$600,000.00 per day during her many stays in the United States.

17. Amaral functioned as a courier. He smuggled some of the currency collected by Schahanof out of the United States, and was responsible for physically transporting huge quantities of third-party checks back into the United States after the smuggled currency had been

¹Antonio Claramunt is currently a fugitive from Brazilian authorities for crimes against their financial system and money laundering.

converted into that form by Pires, Srour and others. He then deposited the funds into bank accounts designated by Glikas.

18. U.S. Customs documents indicate that Amaral transported approximately \$824,000.00 in cash during nine trips from the United States to Brazil over a 12 month period from January 1997 through December 1997. Also, during the period from January 1996 though April of 1998, Amaral entered the United States 76 times and declared approximately \$90,970,194.00 in third party checks which he listed as belonging to Glikas and/or Glikas' company, Miratur. In particular, between January 6, 1998 through April 24, 1998, Amaral made 13 trips to the United States and declared \$22,214,041.00 dollars in the form of personal checks, cashier checks, money orders and traveler checks.

19. Schahanof and Amaral also coordinated their activities with each other. Typically, at the same time that Amaral was entering the United States with third party checks, Schahanof was managing the transportation of drug proceeds out of the country. For example, on February 4, 1998, Schahanof was exiting the country while Amaral was entering with \$1,884,061.00 in checks. On February 19, 1998 Schahanof was exiting the country while Amaral was entering with \$2,283,684.00 in checks. Schahanof was briefly detained on March 3, 1998, and \$757,410.00 in cash was seized from her at the Doral Inn. However, telephone intercepts reveal that she was to stay at the Doral until March 5th. On March 4, 1999, Amaral entered the United States with \$2,072,198.00 in checks. On April 14, 1998, Schahanof entered the United States and on April 15, 1998 she exited. On April 15, 1998, Amaral entered the United States with \$2,044,393.00 in checks.

20. This coordinated activity provided control over the drug proceeds. By staggering their entries and exits, members of the Glikas organization minimized the potential for detection, maintained the needed revenue flow, and avoided having to have different couriers traveling together at the same moment.

21. Glikas personally delivered large sums of narcotics proceeds to Pires, as well as Raoul Srour and Antonio Claramunt.

22. Glikas and Kern were convicted of money laundering on March 19, 1999. United States v. Marcos Glikas, et al., Criminal number: 98-265. Amaral was indicted on money laundering charges and pled guilty to a violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 4. Schahanof was indicted on money laundering charges but remains a fugitive.

23. Glikas, as a cooperating individual, stated that Pires, along with Srour and Claramunt knowingly accepted drug proceeds for use in their illegal money laundering and exchange operations.

B. Speedo Joyeros Organization

24. Speedo Joyeros was a wholesale gold exchange company where hundreds of millions of dollars in jewelry was sold to a host of customers throughout South America. The client base used drug proceeds, sold through cambios, to purchase gold from Speedo and smuggle the jewelry into their country. Speedo's willingness to accept these drug proceeds enabled clients and money exchange houses to expand their businesses. One of the exchange houses that sent money to Speedo was "Venus," controlled by Pires and his associate Roseli Ciolfi. Raoul Srour, through the Jazz account and Antonio Claramunt, through the Beacon Hill/Lisco account also sent drug proceeds to Speedo.

Moshe and Yardena Hebron were the owners and operators of Speedo Joyeros which was located in Colon, Panama. Moshe Hebron died in Panama under suspicious circumstances in or around December 1997. His wife, Yardena was arrested by the DEA on September 17, 2000, and pled guilty to narcotics money laundering in March, 2002 following a long term investigation into their activities.

25. On numerous occasions during 1997-98, Moshe Hebron instructed Marcos Glikas that there was drug money in New York that needed to be picked up and laundered. Glikas would arrange for the money to be picked up in the United States and smuggled out of the United States in suitcases to Brazil. From there Glikas would distribute these monies to various exchange houses in Brazil for use in their Black Market money laundering business. These exchange houses included Turist-Cambio, owned and operated by Antonio Pires de Almeida and Roseli Ciolfi; and an exchange house owned and operated by Srour and Antonio Claramunt. The exchange houses receiving these drug proceeds would use the money to cash out dollar denominated checks and those checks were returned to Glikas who would, as previously described, use his organization to bring them back into the United States and deposit them into the subject accounts controlled by Antonio Pires de Almeida and Turist-Cambio Viagens e Turismo Ltda. and Kesten Development Corp.

These narcotics proceeds were available for sale to other persons or businesses who buy these monies by paying for them in different currencies or locations and subsequently having the funds wired to wherever or whomever desired. Speedo Joyeros was the recipient of approximately 2.2 million dollars between 1997 - 1999 from the "Venus" account controlled by Pires, the Beacon Hill/Lisco controlled by Claramunt and Jazz account controlled by Srour.

Speedo's clients who needed dollars to pay for jewelry in Speedo's Panama store, would purchase black market narcotics proceeds from the subject accounts and have those funds delivered by wire transfer to Speedo. Once in the possession of Speedo, their clients would have the jewelry smuggled into home countries and sold on the black market to avoid customs duties on jewelry. Proceeds from those sales would ultimately then be used to purchase more black market dollars and continue the money laundering cycle.

26. Pires and Roseli Ciolfi operated Turist Cambio and Kesten Development in violation of Brazilian money laundering laws by maintaining and operating accounts in the United States including but not limited to the "Venus" account. Their activities are currently under investigation by the Brazilian Federal Prosecutors Office.

27. Srour and Claramunt maintained and operated the Jazz and Lisco accounts in the United States in violation of Brazilian money laundering laws.

28. Pires and Roseli Ciolfi through Turist Cambio and Kesten and Srour through the Jazz account and Claramunt through the Lisco account all profited from their narcotics money laundering activities with Speedo.

C. Raoul Srour and the "JAZZ" account

29. Raoul Srour is the owner of a money exchange house in Brazil engaged in illegal Black Market transactions. Srour, a business associate of Pires, would also use his money laundering exchange business to transport illegal proceeds. Srour's business in Brazil would receive drug proceeds picked up by Glikas and his accomplices in the United States as described above. Srour used the drug proceeds in furtherance of his check cashing and money exchange

business. These activities generated millions of dollars of checks which the Glikas organization delivered back into the United States and into accounts controlled by Piros and Srour.

30. As part of his money laundering operation, Srour maintained a bank account at MTB bank called "Jazz." This account has been used for the receipt of millions of dollars and subsequent payments consistent with money laundering activity.

31. An analysis of the incoming credits to the Jazz account demonstrated that the account had received over \$7.6 million dollars from an account maintained by Beacon Hill Service Corp. named "Lisco." Lisco is owned and operated by Antonio Claramunt, a/k/a "Tonio," another person engaged in illegal Black Market exchanges. These monies came in over the course of 61 wire transfers. The wires originated from drug dollars delivered to Srour and Claramunt by Glikas and ultimately converted into millions of dollars in checks. The checks, as described above, were brought to the United States by Glikas and deposited to the Lisco account. Monies delivered to the Beacon Hill Lisco account were then wire transferred and internally book transferred to Venus from the Jazz account at MTB bank. A review of these transactions was conducted for the time period of January 1, 1997 to January 1999 showing a total transfer into Jazz of \$7,636,206.79.

32. An analysis of the outgoing transfers from the Jazz account showed that from January - December 1998 shows that in addition to the \$7.6 million dollars referenced above an additional 14 million dollars was sent from the Jazz account to the Venus account. These monies were sent over a series of 145 "book transfers" from Jazz to Venus. Book Transfers are transfers of monies sent from one account to another at the same bank. These transfers do not leave the bank and are not included in transfers involving the Federal Reserve system or other commercial

systems. A money launderer uses the "book transfer" process to help shield the illegal transactions by allowing him to split up large amounts of money into smaller wires utilizing several accounts and then to consolidate them back into a main account through internal transfers. The appearance of numerous wire transfers to numerous accounts makes this part of the money laundering cycle appear normal.

33. Finally, this analysis demonstrates that the Venus account never sent money back to Jazz during the time period. Jazz acted as a "cut-out" attempting to help insulate Venus from detection of their money laundering activities. Unlike other accounts involved in legitimate money transfer business where monies are sent back and forth between the accounts, at no time did the analysis show a two way system of transfers.

4. Beacon Hill Service Corporation a.k.a. BHSC

34. Beacon Hill Service Corporation's (BHSC) accounts were shut down on February 4, 2003 following the execution of a search warrant on the company's location at 226 E 54th St. in Manhattan. The company's operations were closed by the Manhattan District Attorneys Office for running an illegal money remitting operation. The company was remitting billions of dollars of funds worldwide without a state mandated license in violation of Article 13B - Transmitters of Money under violations and penalties of Section 650 2b1 of the New York State Banking Laws. More than \$13 million dollars has been restrained as part of the state forfeiture action which is expected to go to trial sometime in the near future.

5. Carolina Nolasco Investigation

35. On June 27, 2002, the United States Customs Service seized the contents of 39 bank accounts located at Merchants Bank of New York totaling approximately 21 million

dollars. These accounts were identified and seized after tracing narcotics proceeds into a related account. Transactions in the accounts were controlled by a Merchant's Bank employee by the name of Carolina Nolasco. Nolasco was a private banker who serviced Brazilian Black Market exchange houses from her New York/New Jersey location.

36. The accounts have become the subject of a large international investigation involving the use of United States bank accounts for the purpose of unlicensed money remittance in violation of Title 18, United States Code Section 1960 and money laundering in violation of Title 18, United States Code Section 1956. To date, over \$21 million dollars has been seized. Several of these accounts belong to Pires and were named "Gatex" "Harber" and "Sorabe."

37. Pires opened the Gatex, Harber and Sorabe accounts as a result of the DEA investigation into the operation of his Venus account at MTB Bank. Pires was alerted to the DEA investigation and was concerned that his money laundering operation was in jeopardy. On January 10, 1999, just three days before the Venus account was seized, he traveled to the United States and signed documents in order to open these new money laundering accounts at Merchants Bank with the assistance of Carolina Nolasco. From January 13, 1999 through December 3, 1999 approximately \$8.2 million was seized from the Venus and Tadeland accounts representing proceeds involved in or traceable to narcotics money laundering (these funds are subject to forfeiture in United States v. \$8,221,877.16, Docket No. 00-CV-2667 (JWB)). Pires exercised dominion and control over all of the accounts at both banks and was aided by Roseli Ciolfi in their operation.

38. The Sorabe, S.A. account was opened at Merchants on February 1, 1999, approximately 30 days after the seizure of the Venus account. An analysis of the Sorabe, S.A.

account revealed that out of the approximately 469 originators or beneficiaries of the account, approximately 466 had been originators or beneficiaries of the Venus account before it was seized. These transactions continued until U.S. Customs seized the Harber and Gatex accounts on June 27, 2002.

COUNTS ONE THROUGH THREE

From on or about June 30, 1997 until at least December 3, 1999, in the District of New Jersey and elsewhere, the Defendants --

- 1) knowingly conducted financial transactions affecting interstate and foreign commerce involving drug proceeds received from the Glikas Organization and others, knowing that the money represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, and knowing that the transactions were designed to conceal or disguise the source, location, nature, ownership and control of the drug proceeds, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(1)(B)(i); and
- 2) knowingly engaged in monetary transactions by, to and through financial institutions engaged in interstate and foreign commerce involving drug proceeds received from the Glikas organization and others, in violation of Title 18 United States Code, Section 1957; and
- 3) knowingly transported, transferred and transmitted drug proceeds received from the Glikas Organization and others from a place in the United States to a place outside of the United States, and from places outside of the United States to places in the United States, knowing that the money represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, and knowing that the transportation, transfer and

transmission was designed to conceal or disguise the source, location, nature, ownership and control of the drug proceeds, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(a)(2)(B)(i).

GROUP A TRANSACTIONS
(THE GLIKAS ORGANIZATION)

The amounts set forth below were received from the Glikas Organization and (less the amount Glikas subtracted as his fee) were presented to various exchange houses in Brazil including but not limited to Turist-Cambio, a business owned and operated by Antonio Pires de Almeida and Roseli Ciolfi. From there, the monies were used in the exchange businesses to cash checks as well as being sold for other currencies. These checks were then couriered up to the United States and were deposited, directly or indirectly, into various accounts, including the EAB Tadeland account, the Beacon Hill Service Corporation account at Chase Manhattan Bank, and the Venus account at MTB Bank. The following is a schedule of the drug proceeds involved in these transactions.

Approximate Date	Approximate Amount
June 30, 1997	\$300,000
July 4, 1997	\$450,000
July 15, 1997	\$500,000
July 23, 1997	\$1,050,000
August 6, 1997	\$500,000
August 8, 1997	\$700,000
August 21, 1997	\$520,000
August 25, 1997	\$180,000
August 29, 1997	\$35,000

September 1, 1997	\$865,000
September 8, 1997	\$250,000
September 15, 1997	\$900,000
October 2, 1997	\$350,000
February 11, 1998	\$310,000
February 13, 1998	\$49,500
February 16, 1998	\$5,000
February 19, 1998	\$497,000
TOTAL	\$7,461,500

GROUP B TRANSACTIONS
(SROUR AND THE JAZZ ACCOUNT: \$7,636,206.79)

On the following dates, Srour received over 7.6 million dollars in money laundering proceeds into his JAZZ account at MTB Bank. These funds were book transferred to the Venus account in furtherance of Pires' money laundering activities. The deposits at MTB are as follows:

DATE	AMOUNT	BENEFICIARY	ORIGINATOR
12/8/97	318,076.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
12/22/97	243,049.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/6/98	103,635.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/9/98	112,106.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/12/98	48,874.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/13/98	145,567.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/16/98	51,797.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/20/98	37,638.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/21/98	118,805.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/22/98	183,415.19	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/22/98	112,215.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/23/98	109,105.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/26/98	96,510.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/27/98	75,448.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/29/98	52,931.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
1/30/98	201,800.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
2/3/98	37,447.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
2/4/98	60,097.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
2/5/98	63,000.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
2/23/98	211,376.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO

DATE	AMOUNT	BENEFICIARY	ORIGINATOR
2/26/98	106,068.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/2/98	232,097.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/2/98	190,820.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/3/98	117,900.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/13/98	144,085.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/13/98	15,864.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/16/98	50,014.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/17/98	156,924.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/18/98	119,221.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/19/98	12,063.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/23/98	256,951.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/24/98	233,315.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/25/98	135,316.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/26/98	82,945.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
3/31/98	206,873.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/1/98	79,232.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/3/98	65,244.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/6/98	81,708.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/8/98	254,180.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/10/98	61,429.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/14/98	200,000.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/15/98	93,917.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/17/98	318,023.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/17/98	119,499.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/17/98	87,204.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/24/98	93,532.16	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/28/98	254,502.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/29/98	116,845.15	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
4/30/98	142,473.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
5/5/98	124,572.29	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
5/6/98	170,323.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
5/7/98	234,669.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
5/11/98	109,603.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
5/18/98	235,405.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
5/20/98	110,697.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
5/26/98	47,236.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
6/25/98	12,796.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
8/19/98	89,426.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
9/10/98	33,580.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
10/15/98	26,584.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
10/19/98	30,180.00	JAZZ	BHSC/LISCO
Total	7,636,206.79		

GROUP C TRANSACTIONS
(TRANSFERS FROM JAZZ TO VENUS: \$11,665,468.57)

On or about the following dates, Pires received an additional 14 million dollars in drug proceeds from the Jazz account as follows:

DATE	AMOUNT	BENEFICIARY	ORIGINATOR
12-Jan-1998	458,725.52	VENUS	JAZZ
16-Jan-1998	148,041.00	VENUS	JAZZ
20-Jan-1998	40,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
20-Jan-1998	136,500.00	VENUS	JAZZ
26-Jan-1998	286,539.00	VENUS	JAZZ
29-Jan-1998	434,967.00	VENUS	JAZZ
30-Jan-1998	71,648.00	VENUS	JAZZ
2-Feb-1998	120,750.00	VENUS	JAZZ
3-Feb-1998	144,652.00	VENUS	JAZZ
4-Feb-1998	176,892.00	VENUS	JAZZ
6-Feb-1998	208,153.00	VENUS	JAZZ
9-Feb-1998	633,713.00	VENUS	JAZZ
10-Feb-1998	242,005.00	VENUS	JAZZ
9-Mar-1998	91,800.00	VENUS	JAZZ
11-Mar-1998	254,847.00	VENUS	JAZZ
13-Mar-1998	200,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
17-Mar-1998	227,160.00	VENUS	JAZZ
18-Mar-1998	100,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
23-Mar-1998	11,700.00	VENUS	JAZZ
23-Mar-1998	34,903.00	VENUS	JAZZ
25-Mar-1998	47,431.45	VENUS	JAZZ
26-Mar-1998	81,591.00	VENUS	JAZZ
27-Mar-1998	10,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
1-Apr-1998	63,955.00	VENUS	JAZZ
3-Apr-1998	200,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
13-Apr-1998	299,500.00	VENUS	JAZZ
20-Apr-1998	150,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
24-Apr-1998	95,100.00	VENUS	JAZZ
28-Apr-1998	63,601.52	VENUS	JAZZ
28-Apr-1998	68,719.00	VENUS	JAZZ
29-Apr-1998	100,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
8-May-1998	100,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
14-May-1998	197,355.00	VENUS	JAZZ
18-May-1998	110,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
26-May-1998	110,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
26-May-1998	166,097.00	VENUS	JAZZ
27-May-1998	250,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
28-May-1998	287,059.00	VENUS	JAZZ
1-Jun-1998	151,763.00	VENUS	JAZZ
1-Jun-1998	400,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
8-Jun-1998	300,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
9-Jun-1998	65,597.00	VENUS	JAZZ
16-Jun-1998	100,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
22-Jun-1998	408,998.00	VENUS	JAZZ

26-Jun-1998	143,282.00	VENUS	JAZZ
1-Jul-1998	132,060.00	VENUS	JAZZ
3-Jul-1998	223,697.00	VENUS	JAZZ
7-Jul-1998	137,095.00	VENUS	JAZZ
16-Jul-1998	200,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
22-Jul-1998	150,185.00	VENUS	JAZZ
27-Jul-1998	81,600.00	VENUS	JAZZ
29-Jul-1998	96,200.00	VENUS	JAZZ
4-Aug-1998	115,380.00	VENUS	JAZZ
12-Aug-1998	255,969.00	VENUS	JAZZ
13-Aug-1998	7,859.00	VENUS	JAZZ
18-Aug-1998	799.00	VENUS	JAZZ
20-Aug-1998	55,770.00	VENUS	JAZZ
9-Sep-1998	52,057.00	VENUS	JAZZ
14-Sep-1998	140,093.00	VENUS	JAZZ
23-Sep-1998	95,680.00	VENUS	JAZZ
2-Oct-1998	60,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
9-Oct-1998	11,226.00	VENUS	JAZZ
14-Oct-1998	327,770.00	VENUS	JAZZ
16-Oct-1998	150,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
30-Oct-1998	11,030.16	VENUS	JAZZ
12-Nov-1998	51,539.00	VENUS	JAZZ
16-Nov-1998	23,912.00	VENUS	JAZZ
20-Nov-1998	113,581.00	VENUS	JAZZ
23-Nov-1998	37,835.00	VENUS	JAZZ
23-Nov-1998	50,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
25-Nov-1998	2,757.00	VENUS	JAZZ
27-Nov-1998	278,657.92	VENUS	JAZZ
1-Dec-1998	110,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
2-Dec-1998	150,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
4-Dec-1998	10,000.00	VENUS	JAZZ
4-Dec-1998	30,183.00	VENUS	JAZZ
7-Dec-1998	8,176.00	VENUS	JAZZ
8-Dec-1998	6,285.00	VENUS	JAZZ
8-Dec-1998	117,964.00	VENUS	JAZZ
10-Dec-1998	1,898.00	VENUS	JAZZ
15-Dec-1998	20,780.00	VENUS	JAZZ
16-Dec-1998	47,780.00	VENUS	JAZZ
17-Dec-1998	148,400.00	VENUS	JAZZ
23-Dec-1998	153,492.00	VENUS	JAZZ
29-Dec-1998	4,714.00	VENUS	JAZZ
Total	11,665,468.57		

Pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 1956(b), the Defendants are liable for a civil penalty equal to the sum of the above-listed amounts **\$26,763,175.36**, that being the value of the property, funds or monetary instruments involved in the violations of Title 18, United States Code Sections 1956(a)(1) and (2) and 1957 alleged herein.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, the United States of America, demands judgment in the amount of **\$26,763,175.36**.

JOHN ROTH
Chief, Asset Forfeiture Money
Laundering Section

By: 
✓ STEFAN D. CABELLA
Assistant Chief, Asset Forfeiture
Money Laundering Section

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Attorney for Plaintiff

By: 
PETER W. GAETA
Assistant United States Attorney

Dated: January 12, 2004
Newark, New Jersey